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No. 7,103

ALEXANDRIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1905

[EIGHT PAGES P.T. 1.]

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## The Egyptian Gazette

An English Daily Newspaper, Established in 1880.

Editor & Manager: R. SHELLING.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1905.

## RABIES IN EGYPT.

The prevalence of rabies and the methods  
to be employed for its prevention are burning  
questions in Egypt to-day. For some years  
past the number of cases of rabies in dogs and  
of hydrophobia in man in this country has  
shown an alarming increase; but the Egyptian  
Government has not, up to the present, adopted  
any active measures for dealing with the  
evil. Lord Cromer, in his last report, touched,  
indeed, upon the subject; only, however, to  
point out that the time for enforcing the usual  
remedies was not yet ripe. Whether the real  
difficulty lies in the financial aspect of the  
question, or in the suggested danger of native  
opposition, or in the difficulties connected with  
the Capitulations, the need for action is none  
the less pressing; and it is to be hoped that  
the public will, before long, be induced to  
recognise the seriousness of the situation and  
be stimulated to insist upon official interference  
for its amelioration. An impressive object-  
lesson to the casual observer is the grim  
procession of 'tumbrels' that pass daily along  
the Sharia Kasr-el-Aini, Cairo, containing the  
dog-bitten victims who are sent from the Government  
Hospital for inoculation at the Anti-Rabic  
Institute. These often number as many as forty  
or fifty persons in one day, and although there  
is no proof that they have been all bitten by  
mad dogs, the presumptive evidence to this  
effect is very strong, when it is considered that  
the natives are not lovers of dogs and rarely  
treat them in the light of pets, and that  
the common native dog, when sane, does  
not incline to attack people but rather to  
slink out of their way. Happily, the annual  
death rate from hydrophobia bears a  
small ratio to the number of persons bitten  
by undoubtedly rabid dogs; this must be  
ascribed to the wise rule which requires that  
all cases of dog-bites among the natives shall  
be treated at once with a course of anti-rabic  
inoculations extending over a period of three  
weeks. In this connection the following statis-  
tics, showing the enormous reduction in the  
mortality effected by the introduction of the  
Pasteur treatment, may be found of interest.  
In England Sir Victor Horsley gave the  
mortality of all cases bitten by rabid animals,  
not treated by inoculation, as 15%; a more  
general consensus of opinion places it at 16%.  
In Paris, for the first fourteen years after its  
inauguration (i.e., 1886 to 1899 inclusive), the  
statistics of the Pasteur Institute showed an  
average mortality of 0.41(+); for the years  
1895-99 a mortality of 0.29(+). It will thus  
be seen that the average mortality has been  
reduced more than fiftyfold by the adoption of  
the Pasteur treatment.

Excellent, however, as may be the results of  
inoculation after the bite, a considerable econ-  
omy would be effected by the employment in  
Egypt of some, at least, of the prophylactic  
measures which have successfully ridden other  
countries of the scourge. In England, for exam-  
ple, 668 dogs were killed as rabid in 1895, and  
there were 20 deaths from hydrophobia. In April,  
1897, a general muzzling order was brought into  
force and continued for six months after the  
last case had been notified: all stray dogs  
were destroyed. In the spring of 1899 the  
disease had disappeared, except in one  
part of Wales; the muzzling order

was consequently relaxed in October, 1899,  
save in the area above-mentioned. It was  
relaxed there also in May, 1900, no case having  
occurred since the preceding November. In the  
summer it reappeared, and muzzling was again  
enforced in Wales. In December, 1901, Great  
Britain was officially declared free of the  
disease. To avoid a recurrence, the impor-  
tation of dogs into the United Kingdom is now  
prohibited; it is more or less generally accept-  
ed that rabies can only be transmitted by  
inoculation, and that, although the incubation  
period may even extend over a year, the disease  
cannot arise *de novo*; thus, by the exclusion of  
foreign dogs, England continues to be free  
from rabies.

Taking into account the prejudices and  
fatalism of an Oriental race, and the topo-  
graphy of Egypt, it is obvious that such a thor-  
ough prophylactic cannot be enforced in its  
entirety. Certain measures, however, suggest  
themselves as practicable. 1. Compulsory en-  
registration of all dogs and cats. Each animal  
to wear a collar of regulation pattern bearing  
the owner's name and address and the registra-  
tion number in European and Arabic charac-  
ters; 2. Muzzling to be enforced in all large  
towns and in the villages wherever possible; 3. The enforcement of a licence to accompany  
the registration number. The fee for this should  
be relatively high, to discourage the main-  
tenance of hordes of so-called watch-dogs. (It  
is among this class that rabies is particularly  
rife). The list of owners to be properly  
inspected and controlled; the non-pay-  
ment of the fee to be punished by fine, or  
confiscation and destruction of the animal; 4. Importation of dogs or cats to be prohibited;  
5. The destruction of all stray dogs and cats.  
All animals without a collar to be killed at  
once: all dogs in towns or villages, without a  
muzzle, but with a collar and registration  
number, to be lassoed and taken to a depot.  
In the latter case the owner to be informed  
and fined on his claiming the dog or cat; if  
the animal, if unclaimed, to be killed after the  
lapse of a reasonable period. For this purpose  
properly controlled lethal chambers should be  
established.

For the destruction of pariah dogs some more  
efficient system than that now practised is neces-  
sary. At present, notice is given from time to  
time that the police will poison all stray dogs  
found in a certain quarter on a certain night.  
At best, this is but a cruel and an ineffectual  
method; pariahs wander by day, at night they  
retire to holes and other shelters to sleep.  
It might be considered expedient to offer a  
reward for the body of every pariah brought to  
the authorities. It may be objected that this  
would result in an anarchistic campaign by  
the lowest native population; that an armed  
rabble would prowl round the houses at night  
in order to destroy any animals to be found,  
and that the lives of the owners would be  
endangered by flying bullets; that pariahs  
would be bred in numbers for the sake of the  
reward; moreover, that it is the European  
dogs which are mainly responsible for the  
spread of hydrophobia. While it is, perhaps,  
true that European dogs bite more people than  
do pariahs, upon investigation it usually trans-  
pires that the dog in question was inoculated  
in the first place by a pariah; the latter are  
undoubtedly responsible for the propagation  
of rabies. Of the two evils to be reckoned with,  
the presence of pariahs in the neighbourhood  
of towns, and particularly of slaughter-houses,  
would appear to constitute a graver danger  
than any that might result from measures  
taken for their extermination. It would always  
be easy to institute special measures for the  
protection of private foreign dogs.

Without entering into details, a few points  
are to be noted with regard to the symptoms  
of rabies in dogs. A. In canine rabies there is  
usually no 'hydrophobia,' as is the case with  
man; a dog may be able to eat and drink  
throughout the whole course of the disease.  
In fact, excessive thirst is, as a rule, a promi-  
nent symptom. B. 15 to 20% of all cases  
of rabies in dogs are of the 'dumb' variety,  
when the animal passes directly into the third  
or paralytic stage without displaying the  
signs of fury characteristic of the second stage,  
although the dog shows no inclination to bite,  
and is generally unable to do so owing to  
paralysis of the jaw and throat muscles, the  
saliva is, nevertheless, intensely virulent;  
any accidental inoculation—as from a scratch  
or sore on the hand used in making an  
examination—is consequently as dangerous as  
the most severe bite. C. All animals bitten by  
a suspected dog should be secured and isolated,  
and, if the dog be proved mad, they should  
be destroyed. If compatible with public safety  
the suspected animal should not be immediately  
killed, but secured and sent to an institute  
for observation. If killed, the brain and spinal  
cord should be removed and sent, in clean  
glycerine, to the nearest institute for diagnosis.  
On receiving a bite from a mad dog, in the  
event of the absence of immediate medical  
assistance, a ligature should be improvised  
from a piece of string or bootlace, if the bite  
is on a finger; or from a handkerchief, tight-  
ened by twisting it by means of a stick or  
rod, if the bite is on the arm or leg. The  
wound should then be thoroughly  
cauterised. It is essential that the caustic  
touch all parts of the wound, which should be  
enlarged, if necessary, by means of a sharp,  
clean knife. Probably the best caustic is pure  
carbolic acid, applied thoroughly by means of  
a swab on the end of a small stick. This to be  
followed immediately by the application of  
alcohol (methylated spirit). A hot wire is also  
effective. After cauterising the ligature should  
be removed. No time should be lost in under-  
going treatment at an anti-rabic institute. Pre-  
cautions after the event are, however, but a  
poor makeshift for our preservation from the  
spread disease. It is urgently to be hoped that  
the Egyptian Government will see its way, in  
the near future, to taking steps to stamp out  
the pest ere it assumes the graver form of a  
general epizootic.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS

RUSSIAN STRIKES.

SPREADING LIKE WILDFIRE

APPEAL TO THE TSAR

POLICE PASSIVE.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 20.

The strike movement in Russia continues to spread. A meeting of the employers here uncompromisingly rejected the men's demands. It is now stated in official circles that the shrapnel shell was inadvertently left in a gun belonging to the Horse Artillery the most aristocratic corps in Russia—after practice on Tuesday. The ceremony was carried out according to the programme. The occurrence gave rise to wild rumours to the effect that the affair was the outcome of a military plot. The men of the saluting battery have been arrested. (Reuter.)

ST. PETERSBURG, January 20.

Bands of strikers who number about 5,000 are parading the streets of the town, and enforcing a general strike, including even the Government printing works. A petition to the Tsar circulating at the workmen's meetings bitterly complains of their desperate condition, and of the deprivation of human rights. It concludes by saying, "Be compassionate and let us live, for under the present conditions we prefer to die." The Tsar has left for Tsar Soeselo. The strike is spreading like wildfire. All the smaller factories have joined the strikers. The police remain passive, apparently fearing to precipitate a conflict, but the garrison is standing to arms. (Reuter.)

ST. PETERSBURG, January 20.

An enquiry has been opened into the firing accident. The strikers are parading the streets, stopping work, and preparing a monster demonstration for Sunday, demanding universal suffrage. (Havas.)

THE CASE OF CHINA.

MR. HAY'S CIRCULAR.

WASHINGTON, January 20.

Replying to the note of Mr. Hay, Russia reiterates her complaints regarding China's violation of neutrality. Mr. Hay having circularised the Powers on the subject of China's integrity after the war, has received satisfactory assurances. (Reuter.)

WASHINGTON, January 20.

The circular of Mr. Hay, whose direct purpose is to prevent and grabbing at the end of the war, to preserve the open door, and the old territorial "status quo" of China, has been formally and warmly accepted by Great Britain, Germany, and France. It does not apply to Manchuria, for which Russia and Japan are now fighting. It is thought in diplomatic circles that the acceptance of the circular will arrest any scheme afoot for the re-adjustment of China's boundaries, and will remove a potential cause of future friction. (Reuter.)

NORTH SEA ENQUIRY.

PARIS, January 20.

The British and Russian statements aroused very little interest, the latter especially being disappointing. No new facts are mentioned. It is asserted that Admiral Rodjestvensky did his duty in assuring the safety of his fleet. (Reuter.)

CAPTURED BRITISH STEAMERS.

TOKIO, January 20.

The Japanese Prize Court has condemned the British steamers "Rosley" and "Leshington," which were captured while attempting to run the blockade at Vladivostok. (Reuter.)

DISSOLUTION RUMOURS.

TO STRENGTHEN THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, January 20.

Mr. Brodric, speaking at Shalford, said he was glad to hear of the dissolution because it would strengthen the Government, which last year profited by similar rumours. (Reuter.)

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

PARIS, January 20.

M. Loubet is consulting statesmen with a view to the formation of a new Cabinet. (H.)

THE WESTPHALIAN STRIKE.

BERLIN, January 20.

Comt von Bülow, in the Reichstag, counselled the Westphalian strikers to preserve calm. (Havas.)

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

IBRIS LODGE.—A meeting of the Ibris Lodge of Freemasons will be held on Wednesday next at the Masonic Hall, Boulac-road, Cairo.

INSPECTION.—Major-General Slade, C. B., will inspect the 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers at Kas-el-Nil barracks at 9.30 a.m. on Monday next.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, RAMLEH.—The annual general meeting of the congregation will be held this afternoon at 5.30 p.m. at the Parsonage, Bulkeley.

AN AUSTRIAN MISSION TO ABYSSINIA has passed through Port Said under the leadership of Captain von Hobel. The mission intends returning by way of Khartoum and the Nile.

SAVOY SMALL DANCES.—There will be an extra small dance on Friday evening next after the concert organised by the Fêtes Committee at the Savoy Hotel. The Saturday small dance will also take place as usual.

A CONCERT will be given at the Grand Continental Hotel, Cairo, from 4 to 6 p.m. to-day, Signora Isabella Svircher will sing extracts from *Linda di Chamounix*, the ball-song from *Lakmé*, and "Caro nome" from *Rigoletto*.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT ALEXANDRIA.—Yesterday afternoon a clerk, employed in a well-known merchant's office, attempted to commit suicide. He injured his face with the contents of a revolver and is expected to recover.

A FIRE broke out between 6.30 and 7 o'clock yesterday evening in the timber-yard opposite All Saints' Church, Cairo. It was quickly extinguished by the Fire Brigade before any extensive damage had been done.

COAL IMPORTS.—From the 1st to the 19th inst., the imports were as follows:—Newcastle 2,749 tons, Welsh 8,598, Scotch 1,375, other qualities 247; total 12,969 tons. During the same period last year the total was 21,447 tons.

SUEZ CANAL.—18 vessels passed through the Canal on the 18th inst., the receipts for the day being frs. 556,702.95. 12 of the ships were British, 2 German, 2 French, 1 Austrian, 1 Danish. The total receipts from the 1st to 18th inst. amounted to 6,717,351.95.

CAIRO GAMBLING HELLS.—The Cairo police are continually making fresh raids on the gambling hells which abound in the Capital. The two gambling establishments, kept by Messrs. Costi and Tanaopoulo in the Esbekieh quarter, were raided on Wednesday night.

K. G. S.—A meeting of the Khedivial Geographical Society will be held on Monday in the hall of the Mixed Tribunal, Cairo, when Dr. F. Jarger will give a lecture on his experiences during a journey through German East Africa and on the Kih-Mandjers.

BIBLE SALES AT PORT SAID.—While the Russian warships were passing through the Suez Canal their crews purchased seven hundred copies of the Scriptures in Russian during one day and night from the Bible Society's colporteurs, who were allowed on board at Port Said.

ROYAL BIRTHDAY.—This morning, on the occasion of the birthday of King Oscar of Sweden and Norway, visits were exchanged between the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Mr. C. Belinfante-Ostberg, his Majesty's Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General.

KHEDIVAL CLUB.—The annual general meeting of the permanent members of the Khedivial Club, Alexandria, will be held on Monday next, at 6.30 p.m. The balance sheet for the past year will be submitted and the election of new committeemen will take place.

THE GERMAN COLONY at Alexandria will keep the anniversary of the birthday of the Kaiser on the 27th inst. with the usual services and festivities. At 8.30 there will be a mass at the Kaiser Wilhelm's House, and at 10 a.m. there will be a service at the Lutheran Church, which will be followed by a reception of the members of the colony by Baron von Humboldt-Dachroeden at the Consulate. In the evening a grand Kommerz will be held at the Firenze Restaurant at 10 o'clock.

BATTLE OF FLOWERS.—The forthcoming battle of flowers at Ghezireh promises to be a magnificent fête. A triumphal arch will be erected near Kas-el-Nil Bridge, and in the whole of the avenue, which leads to Ghezireh Palace, pavilions of all nationalities will be built. The carriages, which are ornamented with flowers or otherwise, will start the tour at the Casino; they will enter by the special road which begins at the police station.

HOCKEY MATCH.—The first hockey match of the season at Alexandria was played off yesterday afternoon in Alderson's Garden, Bulkeley, and was watched with the greatest interest by a large crowd of spectators, play being very exciting. The match ended in a victory for the Red team (Barnes, Collier, and W. Tooke) by 6 to 4 against the Blue team (Douglas Allen, Townsend, and H. Tooke). The usual entertainment was given in the theatre and was most enjoyable.

THE KHEDIVAL BALL.

A BRILLIANT SCENE.

The Khedive's Ball, held at Abdeen Palace last night, was a most conspicuous success. The Diplomatic and Consular Corps, the Army of Occupation and the Egyptian Army, the Civil Service, with the principal members of European and native society at Cairo, were all largely represented, and the scene was most brilliant, through the multitude and diversity of toilettes and uniforms. H.R.H. Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden and Norway was among the distinguished assemblage, with the Earl and Countess of Cromer.

H.H. the Khedive received his guests as they entered the ball-room with his accustomed courtesy, and greatly added to the pleasure of the dancers by causing a charming vase of his own composition to be inserted in the programme.

The arrangements for the ball were excellent, and that important item the supper was highly appreciated. Dancing continued until after 2 o'clock this morning, when the last of the many guests of his Highness left a ball which was more successful, if possible, than any of its predecessors.

THE KHEDIVE.

The Khedive, accompanied by the Ministers, the high officials of the Court, the Governor of Cairo, and some ulema, proceeded to the mosque of Awlad Enan yesterday for prayers.

The Shah has conferred the decoration of Tamsal Chahi, the most exalted Persian honor, on his Highness. It is only granted to sovereigns and Royal and Imperial princes.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

We hear that Ahmed Zeki Pasha and Youssef Pasha Dia will represent the Khedive on the occasion of the landing of H.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, while Mustapha Pasha Fahmy will meet them as representative of the Egyptian Government.

THE MECCA PILGRIMAGE.

The Mahmal and its escort left for Suez yesterday morning by special train from Abbasieh and are to embark on Tuesday and Wednesday next for Jeddah. The escort numbers 407 officers and men under the command of Miral Mohamed Bey Kilaat and takes with it a Maxim and some mountain guns.

THE MIXED COURTS.

According to a Cairo contemporary:—Il est probable que les Puissances ne s'opposent pas à la proposition, faite par lord Cromer à la Commission plénière de la Conférence internationale judiciaire, de conférer au gouvernement égyptien le droit d'introduire aux tribunaux mixtes, sans leur consultation préalable, les modifications qu'il jugera nécessaires dans la suite. La question est capitale, et nous ne savons pas si les Puissances n'apportent pas certaines restrictions à leur consentement, car, ainsi que le fait justement observer un de nos confrères, la liberté accordée au gouvernement égyptien sera l'acheminement à la suppression des tribunaux consulaires par attribution de la compétence pénale aux tribunaux mixtes. Les agents diplomatiques, qui prévoient cette éventualité, tiennent-ils au maintien des tribunaux consulaires? Si non, leur adhésion à la proposition de lord Cromer sera sans réserve aucune. Dans le cas contraire il faudrait s'attendre à des restrictions dans ce sens. Disons à propos des tribunaux mixtes que celui de Mansourah sera maintenu, sauf dispositions contraires dans la suite.

BOULAC RAILWAY INSTITUTE.

The annual ball given by this flourishing institution took place on Thursday night, and passed off with great élan. The ball-room was lit with arc lamps and small colored incandescent lamps festooned from the centre to the sides, the latter producing a very pretty effect. The verandah was covered with native tent-work, and its spacious proportions made it almost a room of itself. The band occupied a dais in the billiard-room. From 9 o'clock until the early hours of the morning a constant stream of guests arrived, among whom we may mention Major and Mrs. L'Estrange Johnstone, Major Le Breton, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Peckitt, Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. Goyder, Mr. and Mrs. Rye, Mr. P. J. Cowan, and many others connected with the State Railways, as well as friends and visitors. Bain Bey acted as M.C., assisted by all the members of the committee of the institute. Letters of regret were sent by many who were unable to attend, but spite of this some 500 were present, the scene being a very gay and animated one; the only regret expressed was that the room was not double the size.

The success attending the ball was a strong proof, if any were needed, of the vigorous life of the institute and the great support it receives on all hands, all going to show, as also do the Friday afternoon entertainments and the attendance at the concerts got up by the committee, that the institute is now far too small to accomplish the purposes for which it was originally established.

SAVOY HOTEL, LUXOR.

Best and most comfortable, unique for its position on Nile bank. Under German Management. Moderate charges. Patronised by officers of Army of Occupation. Concerts twice daily. 1899-41-4 Proprietors: M. Poché & Manuward.

ASSOUAN IN DARKNESS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT STATION BURNT.

TWO LIVES LOST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Assouan, Friday (9.41 p.m.).

The engine-room of the electric lighting station here has been destroyed by fire. The whole town is thus without electric light, including the Cataract and the Grand Hotels. Owing to the vicinity of the Cataract Hotel to the scene of the fire, many of the visitors were able to render invaluable assistance.

No inconvenience has been caused to the hotels, which are at present lighted with oil lamps and candles. It is expected that the installation will be in working order in a day or two.

Unfortunately, two natives have lost their lives in the conflagration.

SEASON IN UPPER EGYPT.

Reports come to us that the season at Assouan is at its best, and that visitors wanting accommodation must bespeak their rooms some time beforehand, both for the Cataract and the Grand Hotels.

We hear, on the other hand, that Pagnon's hotels, the "Luxor" and the "Karnak," although doing well, have still some rooms vacant, where visitors would find accommodation and could go up to Assouan the moment rooms become vacant at the Cataract and the Grand.

EGYPTIAN SALT AND SODA.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Egyptian Salt and Soda Company, Limited, was held on Thursday, January 12, at the registered office of the company, 6, Old Jewry, London, E. C., Mr. A. Turner presiding. The Secretary (Mr. Henry J. Humm) read the notice convening the meeting. The Chairman then made the following remarks:—

Gentlemen,—In the absence of Sir Elwin Palmer, the chairman of the company, who is detained in Egypt, I have been asked to put before you and propose the special resolution which is submitted to you to-day. The modifications that are proposed in the statute, as you will observe, with two exceptions, are justified by the fact that it is considered desirable that the whole business and affairs of a company such as the Egyptian Salt and Soda Company should be entirely managed, directed and carried on in Egypt exclusively, and that the headquarters should be in Cairo. I trust you will agree with this view and give your vote in favor of these modifications. As regards the two exceptions that are mentioned, one refers to directors' fees, which it is proposed to reduce, and I can hardly imagine that you, as shareholders, will have any objection to that. The other exception gives the right to bearer shares to vote by proxy, and considering the fact that a very large majority of the shares are bearer shares, it would seem only fair that some modification of the statute, permitting them to vote at meetings by proxy, should be passed. The directors have no proposal to make to-day with regard to the amalgamation with the Huileries and Savonneries Company, as there are still matters of detail to be settled. I may, however, say that we have come to very satisfactory terms with that company, and before long we expect to be in a position to have everything in order and to submit a proposal to you for an increase of capital to enable us to carry out the amalgamation. The principle of the amalgamation was, as you are aware, approved at the extraordinary general meeting held in September last, and cannot, I think, fail to be most beneficial to the company in the future. I do not think it is necessary for me to say anything further. There is nothing that arises particularly from these alterations of the articles of association other than I have referred to in general terms, and if no shareholder has any special remark to make I will propose the resolution that the articles of association be altered as follows. [The alterations have already been given in full in our advertisement columns in the notice convening this meeting so we need not give the details of the resolution, which was seconded by Mr. E. Debourg, and carried unanimously without comment.]

The Chairman then said:—I need not keep you any longer, but you will observe from the notice that a confirmatory meeting will be held here on January 27, 1905, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The meeting closed with the usual vote of thanks.

VERDI THEATRE.

*Rigoletto* was very well given at the Verdi Theatre, Cairo, on Thursday night. It was, above all, a triumph for Signor Tomisani and Badini. Signora Svircher, needless to say, delightful as ever, and her rendering of the aria displayed all that charm and skill with which we now associate her. Signor Tomisani is certainly as good a light tenor as one can wish to hear, and he was at his very best, except for two notes in which he was flat; but one can easily forgive that when set against the rest of his singing. Signor Badini was most forcible and dramatic, and in excellent voice.

We hear that *La Bohème* and also *Mignon* will be given before the company's departure and we counsel all lovers of opera to attend the performances.

SUDAN DEVELOPMENT.

THE NEW HARBOUR WORKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Suakin, January 12.

Telegraphic and telephonic communication will soon be established between Sheikh Barghout harbour and Suakin. The work is being carried out under the supervision of Mr. George, attached to the Sudan Telegraphs and Posts Department.

Mr. Everett, who has lately come out from England for service with the Sudan Government, is at present at Railhead assisting Mr. George in erecting telegraphs and telephones on the main Suakin-Atbara line.

Mr. Urquhart, the contractor for bridges for the Suakin-Atbara Railway, has started erecting the first iron bridge of 106 feet span at Hambok station, kilometer 31, and is making great progress with the work.

Mr. Vincent, agent for Mr. Urquhart, has lately arrived from Massowah, where he was engaged in securing the services of several Italians and Abyssinians as quarrymen, masons, miners, etc. They are all now at Hambok, where a large camp has been formed of tents, wooden huts, etc.

All the land through which the line runs is very fertile at present. Melons are abundant, and the plains are full of acacia trees. In fact, there are forests of trees through which the line passes. All this is what nature has brought about with simple showers of rain during a few months of the year, but if this land had proper irrigation it would be more productive than some lands in Egypt.

It is hoped that the visit of Sir William Garstin to these regions will result in his proposing an irrigation scheme, which would be beneficial not only to the inhabitants but also the Government, and the population would greatly increase in these parts if the now barren deserts were made to "blossom as the rose."

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Bank of Egypt in Cairo on Monday next. The only subject down for discussion in the agenda is a scheme for the establishment of branch agencies of the bank in the chief provincial towns throughout Egypt. Owing to the fact that all Government payments henceforth will come through the agency of the bank, the establishment of such a network of branches has now become necessary.

Owing to the new readjustment of the financial conditions of Egypt, the Public Debt Commission yesterday handed over to the National Bank of Egypt the first instalment of L.E. 1,000,000 from the General Reserve Fund for the account of the Ministry of Finance.

THE SERATO RECITAL.

Alexandrians who have not had the privilege of hearing Mr. Serato must regret having missed a unique opportunity of hearing one of the very few celebrated violin players. Mr. Serato is all that can be wished for infinite delicacy of touch and consummate technique, and as to his interpretation of every piece he plays, it is perfection. The audience at the Khedivial Hotel last night included all that is musical in our city, but we must say that more advertisement should have been given to the concert, so as to allow many others to admire and enjoy the beauties of the masterly playing of this youthful artist. He left to-day, but we hope he will come again next year, and give us a better opportunity of hearing him.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves for the responsible opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.

MR. MCGILLIVRAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

Sir,—I fail to see that your correspondent "A Shareholder" has made out a sufficient case against "A Friend of Mao's" to justify his employment of the expression "Save me from my friends." Mr. McGillivray's friend, whoever he may be, did the right thing in exposing the poor tone displayed in these attacks on that gentleman. The bad taste of alluding to Mr. McGillivray as having held an obscure position in the Bank of Scotland prior to his having entered the National Bank of Egypt in a very subordinate position, are obvious. I do not doubt that the editor of the paper, which has gained such notoriety by its personal attacks, thinks that he is justified in looking down upon clerks. He, of course, was never a clerk himself and never held an obscure position. The perfect polish of his editorial and leading articles show that he has received the best education that England can bestow, and therefore, I presume, he is entitled to look down on bank clerks, who occupy "obscure positions." But, assuming that the newspaper has good grounds for making such attacks, the snobishness of its methods of vituperation greatly detracts from the force of the criticism. "A Friend of Mao's" was, therefore, perfectly justified in stigmatising these unworthy methods of local journalism and in pointing out that the object of these diatribes has risen to his present position without extraneous aids of any sort or kind.

I am, etc., AN OBSCURE CLERK.

Cairo, January 19.

**EDEN PALACE HOTEL, CAIRO.**  
Open all the year round.  
ELECTRIC LIGHT.—LIFT.—MODERATE CHARGES.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden and Norway lunched at Mena House yesterday. His Royal Highness was present at Thursday's ceremony of the Mahmal and was also present at last night's State ball.

The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, who left Devonshire House on Thursday for Marseilles, arrived there yesterday and embarked on the P. & O. "Macedonia" for Egypt.

The Maharajah of Kapurthata has retained rooms at the Ghezireh Palace Hotel.

Among the many members of the English nobility, who are shortly expected to arrive in Egypt, are the Earl and Countess Howe, who are due on the 3rd February.

Sir Ernest Cassel is due on the same date.

We are authorised to state on the best authority that there is no ground for the recent statements that have been appearing of late in the local Press to the effect that Sir William Willcocks had resigned his post of managing director of the Daira Sanieh Company. Sir William has not resigned and has no intention of doing so.

The Hon. Auberon Herbert has left the Carlton Hotel, Bulkeley, and is now quartered at the Tewfik Palace Hotel, Helouan, for the season.

The Hon. J. G. Riddle, American Diplomatic Agent, is giving a large dinner party at the Savoy on Thursday next.

Owing to the death of his brother, General Arthur de Boulinière, who was recently promoted to the command of the 7th Brigade of the French Army, stationed at Vesoul, M. de la Boulinière was unable to be present at last night's Khedivial ball, and Mme. de la Boulinière will hold no receptions for some time to come. The deceased General had served with great distinction in the Corps d'Armée stationed on the Eastern frontier of the Republic, which are officered by the élite of the French commissioned ranks. We offer our most respectful condolences to M. and Mme. de la Boulinière in their bereavement.

We regret to state that Mr. Henry Barker, of Alexandria, has been seriously indisposed the last few days. He is however rather better this morning, having passed an easier night.

M. de Mirabeau, director of the Suez Canal Company, arrived at Cairo yesterday afternoon from Ismailia and is staying at the Savoy Hotel.

The Savoy Restaurant presented a very fine "coup d'oeil" yesterday evening, several special dinner parties having been given on the occasion of the State ball. Amongst those dining we noticed Mme. de Werth and a large party, including Judge and Mrs. Tuck, Hon. Mr. Riddle, and Mr. Morgan. At another table we saw Lady Clarke entertaining Mr. Tod, Mr. Higgins, Mrs. Jay, and Baron Haeften. Mrs. Choremé had a party of 6. Lord and Lady Craven dined with Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin.

Mr. and Mrs. Faber have ordered a suite of rooms at the Savoy Hotel and are arriving shortly.

M. Robert, son of the Secretary of the French Chamber of Commerce, is to be transferred from the Agency of the Messageries Maritimes at Alexandria to an important position at the Beyrout Agency of the Company. M. Robert will leave for Syria on February 2.

PASSENGER LISTS.

Passengers partis par le "Salazie":  
Mr. Foster, Mme Salama, M. Ch. Zivy, M. J. Jablonski, M. et Mme Cook Taylor, Capit. et Mme Browne, M. Naher, M. R. Hedger, M. et Mme Lambert, Capit. Posth, M. P. Boyer, Mme Gindre, M. et Mme Morel Journal, M. et Mme Guarin, M. Berthelot, M. Pol de Mey, M. W. E. Birch, Mme de Gibon, M. et Mme Moise Levy et 16 passagers de 3ème et 4ème classes.

CARLTON HOTEL.

Bulkeley, Ramleh.

Ten minutes from Alexandria. First-Class in every respect. Very moderate charges. Bulkeley is the fashionable English quarter. Visitors from Cairo alight at Heli Guber Station. 2444-2445-205 C. AQUILINA, Proprietor.

Anglo-American Nile Steamer,

& HOTEL COMPANY.  
RIVER TRANSPORT OF GOODS BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO  
Three Sailings a-Week.  
Agents at Alexandria:—  
ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE CO., LD.  
61, 10, 904

BECK & CO'S PILSENER BEER

FRABS NO HONEST COMPETITION FOR QUALITY.  
N.B.—Inferior Brands now being offered to Manager of certain good circles.  
Beware of evily disposed competitors running down this very Superior Brand of Beer.

EGYPTIAN TRADE COMBINE

A MANUFACTURER'S PROPOSALS.

The third and last of a series of articles by a manufacturer on "Combination in the Export Trade" appears in the current issue of "Commercial Intelligence".

One of the most promising markets for British trade in the world, apart from our own self-governing colonies, is Egypt, and it is at the same time one which is sadly neglected.

THE TRADES TO COMBINE.

There are hundreds of trades, which might with advantage combine to work the Egyptian market, but we will only name a few of them.

Table with 4 columns: SECTION, WOOLLEN AND WORSTEDS, COTTONS AND LINENS, LEATHER, CUTLERY AND HARDWARE, and Wines and spirits. It lists various goods and their estimated turnover.

I place the prospective business at a low figure, such as might reasonably be expected, with proper management, in the second year of working.

THE ESTIMATED COST.

Table listing estimated costs for various items: Rents, rates and taxes of head office in Alexandria, Manager at Alexandria, Assistant Manager at Cairo, etc.

It will, therefore, be seen that the cost of securing the business would be less than 10 per cent. of the turnover, and if no business at all resulted the cost to each manufacturer for a year would be about £200 per annum.

THE CORPORATION ITSELF.

Our experiment being a small one, I advocate only a moderate employment of capital.

I would propose a company with a capital of £5,000 in £1 shares, divided between the sixteen manufacturing firms, and to be called up as follows:—6s. 8d. on application; 6s. 8d. six months after formation; and 6s. 8d. twelve months after formation.

- (1) Textile goods and clothing. (2) Leather and leather goods. (3) Hardware, cutlery and furniture. (4) Arms and ammunition. (5) Grocery, provisions, wines and spirits.

FINANCIAL BUSINESS.

The methods of carrying on the business from the financial side would be left to the discretion of the members of the Corporation.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Per cent. It lists financial items like Freights, Duties, Extra credits, and Commission for the Corporation.

Whatever the Corporation could save on the 15 per cent. allowed to it would be its profit, and would be returnable in the shape of dividends as I have described.

THE NEXT STEP.

The next step is, undoubtedly, a meeting of those in sympathy with the movement. At this meeting, the methods to be pursued in sampling, in circularising, in pushing the business, in finance, and in management would be discussed.

THE UPPER NILE AND NEW IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

Notwithstanding the remarkable progress made during recent years in the execution of works for the control of the Nile and for the utilisation of its waters, ample scope remains for further enterprise.

The Cairo barrage, with its auxiliary weirs, stands at the head of that great series of works which serve, though not yet completely, to regulate the distribution of water throughout the length and breadth of the Delta.

Most fortunately for Egypt, the Public Works Department has authority over the whole country, and is administered by men who are responsible only to their permanent chief.

\* BYZANTINE ART IN EGYPT.

Professor Maspero contributes an interesting article to the "Débats" on the discoveries of Byzantine art in the remains of the Monastery of Baout in Middle Egypt.

Baout ne se distingue en rien des autres villages de la moyenne Egypte. C'est l'entassement ordinaire des masures paysannes en briques sèches on en pisé, serrées sans méthode.

Some of the chief specimens escaped destruction and fell into the hands of the Egyptian Antiquities Department in the spring of 1901.

C'est en résumé une manifestation de l'art byzantin inconnue jusqu'à présent que M. Clédat vient de découvrir et de signaler à la curiosité des historiens et des archéologues.

(1) G. Clédat, le Monastère et la Necropole de Baout, in 40, le Caire, 1904, VIII-71 p. et 38 planches, dont 17 en couleurs (forme le tome XII, premier fascicule des Mémoires, publiés par les membres de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale du Caire).

VISITORS' LISTS.

- AL HAYAT, HELOUAN. Baron I. Knoop, Baroness Knoop, Baron Ludov. Knoop, Miss Travers, Mr. Schoeda and son, Dr. E. Mejer, Mrs. E. Mejer, Mrs. von Tschudy, Miss von Tschudy, Mr. Loftus, Lt. von Frerichs, Mr. Bovis Arnold, Mr. Mamrobach, Mr. Blumberg, Mr. and Mrs. I. Hittschen, Miss von Dippe, Miss Schmidt, Miss Bennett, Mrs. Schmoll, Miss Rosa Fritz, Mrs. Pustan, Miss Treede, Major Freiherr von Armin, Mrs. von Armin, Miss Symonds, Mr. Schwaskas, Miss Schweskas, Mr. and Mrs. M. Benckiser, Miss Ulbricht, Mr. Someborn, Mrs. Dotti, Miss Dotti, Elias Bey, Anad, Ahmed Loufi Bey, Capt. Poerting, Lusena, Bey, Miss Lusena, B. y, Dr. Kranz.

- HOTEL BRISTOL, CAIRO. Dr. Hackney, Mr. Graham, England; Mr. Krampe, Mr. Messter, Miss Messter, Mr. Baltz, Mr. Rosenstein, Mr. Lemberger, Mr. Harburger, Dr. Lang, Mr. Hohstath, Mr. Haas, Mr. Schwedewitz, Mr. and Mrs. Menz, Germany; Mr. Guyer, Mrs. Yungfleisch, Switzerland; Mr. and Mrs. de Rade, Mr. Rentsch, Germany; Consul Mahmoud, Persia; Mr. and Mrs. Young, England; Mlle. Dremont, Paris; Mr. Weber, England; Mr. and Mrs. Castelli, Italy; Mrs. Richards, England; Dr. Biancalot, France; Miss Tebbis, Mr. Perry and party, England; Marquis de Bourbon, France; Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, England; Mr. Provost, Mr. Tablonski, France; Mr. Rogow, England.

WINDSOR HOTEL

Largest 1st class and most comfortable Hotel in Alexandria. Facing the sea. Central position. Under English management. 81-11-904

MAPLE & CO

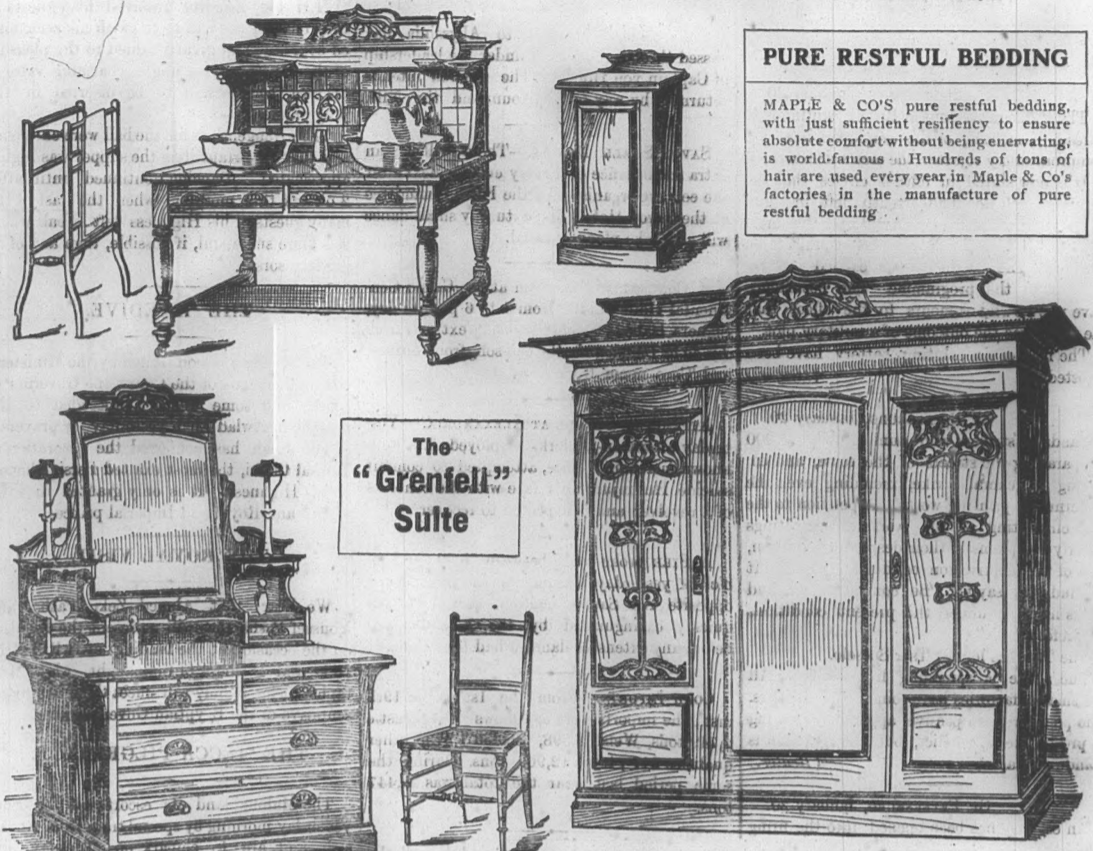
TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD LONDON ENGLAND

Largest and Most Convenient Furnishing Establishment

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Example of a "Grenfell" Bedroom Suite, consisting of a handsome 6ft wardrobe made portable, for convenient handling, with curved panels and pediment, and large bevelled robing mirror in centre panel.

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MAPLE & CO invite residents of Cairo, Alexandria, Damahour, Tantah, Mansourah, Damietta, Samanud, Rosetta, Minia, Ismailia, Port Said, and districts, when visiting London to walk through these spacious showrooms and galleries.

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The Standard Life Assurance Company.

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Head Office for Egypt: Maria Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo. B. NATHAN & Co., Chief Agents for Alexandria. A. V. THOMSON, Secretary for Egypt.

Brand's Essence of Beef FOR INVALIDS. Invaluable in cases of Exhaustion from any cause. SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

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Winolia FOR THE SKIN. SOAP, CREAM, POWDER. For Delicate Sensitive, Irritable Skin. For Itching, Face Spots, Eczema, and all Skin Irritation. For Redness, Roughness, Toilet, Nursery, &c. In White, Pink, and Cream, Tints. - 4 Sizes.

BRASS DOOR PLATES WITH MAHOGANY BLOCK. READY FOR FIXING TO DOOR. WALL OR GATE. J. MARGOSCHES. BULAC ROAD, CAIRO.

PHOTOGRAPHIE REISER. (BRASS & BINDER). SPECIALITY: Childrens Photos. High Class Portraits. ALEXANDRIA, Old Bousas Street. CAIRO, Opposite Ottoman Bank.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Table with columns for ALEXANDRIA, State of Sea, Wind, etc. It provides weather observations by the Survey Department.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS.

- GRONOME SUISSE diplômé et lauréat des concours de fermes, 25 ans de direction de Ferme-école, en domanie, pouvant fournir les meilleures références des autorités suisses, accepté par directi d'une exploitation agricole. Off. s. sous chiffres: "Eo 7 43 Y & Hasenstein & Vogler, Berne (Suisse)". 25248-2-3
- AN ENGLISH GENTLEWOMAN, an experienced teacher, has some free time for morning lessons in Alexandria or Ramleh. Apply N. 25288 "Egyptian Gazette". 25288-8-1
- TECHNICAL Engineer, College graduate, two years' experience, wants position. Address: O. O. Box 461, Cairo. 25260-8-8
- FAYOUM. Dr. J. K. Gabriel, Fayoum correspondent of the "Egyptian Gazette," is ready to give any information, help, or advice as to the Fayoum province and the surrounding desert, lakes, etc., to companies, banks, firms, merchants, and loan banks, tourists, or others; having thorough knowledge of the country for the last fifteen years. Write to the above address. 5-4
- GERMAN BOOKKEEPER, many years' experience, thorough knowledge of English and French, knowing also Italian and Arabic, seeks situation. Best references. Apply No. 26254 "Egyptian Gazette" office. 25254-8-8
- MISS MINA SHEPPARD is moving her Camp to position between 2d and 3rd Pyramids middle of February. Any ladies or gentlemen who wish to join her will kindly write to her at Post Office, Fayoum. 25266-8-8
- PLASTER AND COLLECTOR required knowing Cairo and Provinces, also know well of French, Arabic and English. References and salary required to P. O. 576, Cairo. 25276-8-2
- TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board. Apply at 4, rue Averoff, Mr. A. Filiz, 1st floor. 25265-8-8
- UNE DEMOISELLE ANGLAISE, sérieuse et bien instruite a qu'on temps libre la mettrait pour donner des leçons à Alexandrie sur le Ramleh. S'adresser No 26284 bureau de "l'Egyptian Gazette". 26284-8-1
- WANTED. - Hall Porter, also good Waiter (European); must speak English and Arabic. Apply, B. Somers House Pension, Cairo. 25246-8-8



EGYPTIAN MINING ACTIVITY.

In view of the existing activity in Egyptian Mining, the Directors of the London and Paris Exchange have retained the services of a competent Mining Engineer...

The London & Paris Exchange undertakes the purchase or sale of all classes of Mining Securities on the London Stock Exchange and Continental Bourses.

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CHRONIQUE JUDICIAIRE

TRIBUNAL MIXTE DE COMMERCE D'ALEXANDRIE

LA COMPÉTENCE DES TRIBUNAUX MIXTES

Nous avons parlé, il y a quelque temps, du procès intenté par M. Goubert et Assaf à la Mutuelle de France et des colonies dont ils étaient les représentants pour l'Egypte.

L'avocat de la défenderesse a soulevé à la barre deux exceptions d'incompétence 1° incompétence territoriale de la juridiction mixte.

Quant à la deuxième exception, non moins brillamment plaidée que la première, elle repose sur le fait que la Mutuelle de France n'est pas une société commerciale, mais de par son essence même et son organisation, une coopérative proprement dite.

C'est donc au tribunal de Lyon, siège de la société, et probablement à la Chambre Civile que MM. Goubert et Assaf devront s'adresser pour faire respecter leurs droits de représentants.

Un proces en perspective

On sait qu'une société européenne est en pourparlers avec le ministère des travaux publics pour l'établissement d'un service d'automobiles au Caire pour le transport des marchandises. Le gouvernement serait, croit-on, très favorable à ce projet.

UN SCANDALE

Sous le titre "Un proces scandaleux," nous lisons dans "La Bourse Egyptienne" du 19 etc. "Le 27 courant aurait lieu par devant le Tribunal Consulaire Italien d'Alexandrie, les débats d'un procès en séparation qui, autant pour les circonstances que l'on suscite qu'à cause des personnes qu'il met en jeu, est appelé à avoir un grand retentissement.

"Nos confrères de la presse hellénique d'Egypte, ainsi que ceux d'Athènes arrivés par le dernier courrier ont déjà presque tous parlé de ce procès comme d'une affaire scandaleuse.

"En voici brièvement le résumé: "Un membre très honorable de la colonie italienne d'Alexandrie, jouissant dans ce pays de l'estime générale et occupant une haute situation dans l'une des principales Sociétés Commerciales d'Egypte, offensé dans son honneur de mari, — et n'ayant pu obtenir, pour certaines circonstances, la légitime réparation que tout gentleman est en droit d'exiger en pareil cas — a fait appel au Tribunal Consulaire d'Italie pour se faire rendre justice.

"L'offenseur — qui, du reste, n'en est pas à ses débuts en pareille matière — occupe malheureusement un rang très élevé dans la magistrature hellénique d'Alexandrie.

"Nous reviendrons en détail sur cette affaire au moment des débats.

Selon nos informations personnelles, en effet, nous regrettons sincèrement pour la colonie hellénique d'Alexandrie — colonie aussi nombreuse que respectable — de devoir déclarer que nous sommes en mesure d'affirmer que dans ce scandaleux affaire se trouve réellement compromis un fonctionnaire occupant l'un des premiers rangs dans la magistrature hellénique de notre ville.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demi)

Les détenteurs de titres, profitant de la hausse de ces derniers jours, ont réalisé en masse, ce qui n'a pas manqué d'amener une réaction. Les troubles de Russie semblent aussi avoir influencé les marchés d'Europe et par contre-coup ceux d'Egypte.

Aussi clôture nous en baisse générale. La Banque fléchit à 25 9/16 vendeurs, l'Agricole à 10 5/16 acheteurs, la Delta Land à 3 13/16, la Wardan à 7 1/2, la Daira à 22 3/16, la Salt & Soda à 41/9, la Nungovich à 9 13/16, les Eaux d'Alexandrie à 15 3/4, les Eaux du Caire à 1,100, la Delta à 14 3/8.

La Rameh Railway retombe de 8 5/16 à 8 1/4 acheteurs.

Quant aux Cotton Mills, ils sont fermes à 7/9 vendeurs.

La Filature est demandée à 1 et l'Anglo-American Nile offerte à 5 1/16.

Legal Practitioner for the Executor. 25215 2\*2

SALE OF HORSES.

MESSES. MIELI & DELLA TORRE, Auctioneers, have been instructed to sell by Public Auction the undermentioned animals, the property of the Army of Occupation: — About 3 Arab Horses, and 11 Mules.

The Sale will be held at Sharia Bab-el-Khalk, near the Egyptian Governorat, on Friday, the 27th inst., commencing at 9 a.m.

By Order, (Sd.) ARTHUR COLVILLE, Colonel, Chief Staff Officer.

Head Quarters, Cairo, 19/1/1905. 25281-2\*1

Societe Egyptienne de la Bourse Commerciale de Minet-el-Bassal

AVIS.

M.M. les Actionnaires sont convoqués en Assemblée générale ordinaire, le Lundi 30 Janvier courant, à 11.30 a.m. au siège de la Société à Minet-el-Bassal.

ORDRE DU JOUR: Rapport du Conseil d'Administration; Rapport du Censeur; Approbation des Comptes de l'Exercice 1904; Fixation du dividende; Renouvellement pour deux années de la moitié du Conseil d'Administration; Nomination d'un Censeur pour l'Exercice en cours.

Tout actionnaire qui voudra assister à l'Assemblée, pourra déposer ses actions: A l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited; Au Crédit Lyonnais; A la Banque Impériale Ottomane; A la Bank of Egypt, Limited; ou A la National Bank of Egypt; huit jours au moins avant la réunion, soit au plus tard le 23 Janvier 1905.

Alexandrie, le 14 Janvier 1905.

Le Président de la Société E. A. BENACHIL.

Alexandria and Rameh Rly. Co. Ltd.

AVIS.

Le public est informé que par suite du rattachement de la ligne de Rameh avec la section du nouveau Boulevard, la Gare actuelle sera supprimée, et les voitures partiront du nouveau terminus (Tour de Cléopâtre), dès lundi matin 23 courant.

A partir de Dimanche soir 22 courant, et jusqu'à nouvel avis, le départ du dernier train partant de San Stefano et du Palais pour Alexandria, aura lieu à Minuit et demi, tandis que le dernier départ d'Alexandrie reste fixé à une heure.

Alexandrie le 21 Janvier 1905. 25282-1

Societe Egyptienne d'Irrigation.

AVIS.

M.M. les Actionnaires sont informés qu'il sera payé à partir du 1er Février 1905 au coupon No. Sept (7) un acompte de Dix Shellings (10) sur le dividende de l'exercice 1904 5.

Le Président du Conseil d'Administration BOGHOS NUBAR.

25236-2\*2

AVIS

Monsieur l'Agent Général du Lloyd Autrichien, Hector de Pitner, étant souvent obligé de quitter sa résidence d'Alexandrie temporairement pour le service de la Compagnie, prie le public d'adresser toutes ses lettres concernant le service du Lloyd Autrichien à l'adresse: "Agence Générale du Lloyd Autrichien 25272-2-2 Alexandria."

IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSULAR COURT AT CAIRO.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of EDMUND KELLY DE WILTON BEY Deceased.

PURSUANT to Act of Parliament 29rd and 32rd Victoria Cap. 35, Section 22, Notice is hereby given that all persons and Creditors having any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of EDMUND KELLY DE WILTON BEY, late of Suez, Egypt, deceased (who died at Cairo on the 25th day of March 1903, and Probate of whose Will dated the 2nd day of March 1903 was granted by the above-mentioned Court on the 19th day of February 1904 to the undersigned L. CARTON DE WIART, as Attorney of Signora GEORGINA PERRATO, the Executrix therein named) are hereby required to send particulars of their claims or demands to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of February 1905, and Notice is hereby given that after that day the Executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice and will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim she shall not then have received notice.

Dated this 9th day of January 1905.

L. CARTON DE WIART, Cairo.

Legal Practitioner for the Executor. 25215 2\*2

SALE OF HORSES.

MESSES. MIELI & DELLA TORRE, Auctioneers, have been instructed to sell by Public Auction the undermentioned animals, the property of the Army of Occupation: — About 3 Arab Horses, and 11 Mules. The Sale will be held at Sharia Bab-el-Khalk, near the Egyptian Governorat, on Friday, the 27th inst., commencing at 9 a.m.

By Order, (Sd.) ARTHUR COLVILLE, Colonel, Chief Staff Officer.

Head Quarters, Cairo, 19/1/1905. 25281-2\*1

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Cloture de la Bourse Khédiviale

CONTRATS

Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchand.

Table with columns for months (Novembre, Janvier, Mars, Mai, Juillet) and prices for various goods like Coton F.G.F.B., GRAINES DE COTON, and Fèves Saïdi.

REMARQUES

COTON.—Nouvelle récolte: Les prix sont plus faciles mais cela n'a pas attiré les acheteurs. Récolte actuelle: Rien de saillant à noter pour l'après-midi. Le ton est resté soutenu, mais sans changement dans les prix et sans affaires importantes.

Dans la matinée prix plus haut pour mars 1905 à 12 8/8 — / —; plus bas pour mars 1905 à 12 1/8 — / —; Dans l'après-midi prix plus haut pour mars 12 8 1/2 — / —; plus bas pour mars 12 1/8 — / —.

N.B.—Les autres livraisons avec reports irréguliers. Au moment de la clôture les nouvelles étaient les suivantes: Liverpool coton égyptien disponible. Bourrés: Même cours. Futures jan. : 6 28/64

Liverpool: coton américain; Futures mars avril: 6 7/8. Futures mai-juin: 6 7/8

New-York: coton amér.: Futures mars: 6 9/2

mai: 6 9/1

GRAINES DE COTON. Nouvelle récolte: Peu d'activité et cote légèrement plus basse. Récolte actuelle: Peu d'affaires et tendance à la baisse.

Dans la matinée prix plus haut pour fév.-mars P.T. 52 85/40 — / —; plus bas pour fév.-mars P.T. 52 75/40 — / —.

Dans l'après-midi, prix plus haut pour fév.-mars P.T. 52 85/40 — / —; plus bas pour fév.-mars P.T. 52 85/40 — / —.

N.B.—Les autres livraisons avec reports irréguliers. Fèves Saïdi. Récolte actuelle: Sans aff. irég.

Alexandrie, le 20 janvier 1905

COTONS

COPIE DE LA DÉPÊCHE DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours clôture d'hier soir à 6h. p.m. affichés par l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises, à la Bourse Khédiviale.)

Table with columns for months (Novembre, Janvier, Mars, Mai, Juillet) and prices for Coton F.G.F.B., GRAINES DE COTON, and Fèves Saïdi.

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h.45 a.m.)

Table with columns for months (Novembre, Janvier, Mars, Mai, Juillet) and prices for Coton F.G.F.B., GRAINES DE COTON, and Fèves Saïdi.

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 12h.45 p.m.)

Table with columns for months (Novembre, Janvier, Mars, Mai, Juillet) and prices for Coton F.G.F.B., GRAINES DE COTON, and Fèves Saïdi.

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 3h.45 p.m.)

Table with columns for months (Novembre, Janvier, Mars, Mai, Juillet) and prices for Coton F.G.F.B., GRAINES DE COTON, and Fèves Saïdi.

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CHARBONS

Stock à Alexandrie, à terre et en voie de débarquement, Tonnes 75,000.

ARRIVAGES

du samedi 21 janvier 1905

Table with columns for origin (Provence Géhéra, Province Garbini, Kaf-Zaya, Tanah, Province Maoufouh) and quantities.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

CLOSING REPORTS

LIVERPOOL, January 20, 1.6 p.m.

Table with columns for commodity (Sales of the day, of which Egyptian, American (new crop) Mace Spot per cental, American futures (Feb-March), Egyptian fully good fair, delivery (Jan.), Egyptian fully good fair, delivery (March), Egyptian fully good fair, delivery (April), Egyptian fully good fair, delivery (May)) and prices.

LONDON, January 20

Table with columns for commodity (Cottons (February), Egyptian Unifed, Private Discount bill, New York, January 20, stock at all S.-U. ports, Week's receipts at all U.-S. ports, exports to Great Britain, Continent, Spot Cotton, American Futures (February), (March), (June), (July), Cable transfers, London day's receipts at all U.-S. Ports) and prices.

LIVERPOOL, January 20

Table with columns for commodity (American futures (February, March), London, January 20, Private discount (3 month bills), Bar Silver (per oz.), Jewels (February), Rio Tinto, Lead mines, Egyptian Unifed, Railway, Ottoman Defiance, Turkish Unifed, Italian Bonds 4%, Ottoman Bank shares, National Bank of Egypt, Delta Bank, New Daira, Monopole Grec, tenons Grecs 4%, Chartereds of S. Africa, Agricultural Bank, Nile Valley Gold mine, Delta Light Rail, (Boatcar shares), Egypt coal used to Hull (January, 5 2 1/2 steady, German Beet sugar (Janu y), Paris January 20, Low Turcs, Crédit Lyonnais, Ottoman Bank, Jouques on London, Sugar White No. 3 (Janu y), Jérid Foncier Egypte, Banque d'Albanie (nouvelle tranche)) and prices.

LONDON, January 20

Table with columns for commodity (Sous le titre "Un proces scandaleux," nous lisons dans "La Bourse Egyptienne" du 19 etc., "Le 27 courant aurait lieu par devant le Tribunal Consulaire Italien d'Alexandrie, les débats d'un procès en séparation qui, autant pour les circonstances que l'on suscite qu'à cause des personnes qu'il met en jeu, est appelé à avoir un grand retentissement.

TELEGRAMME HAVAS

BOURSE du 20 janvier 1905

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TELEGRAMME HAVAS

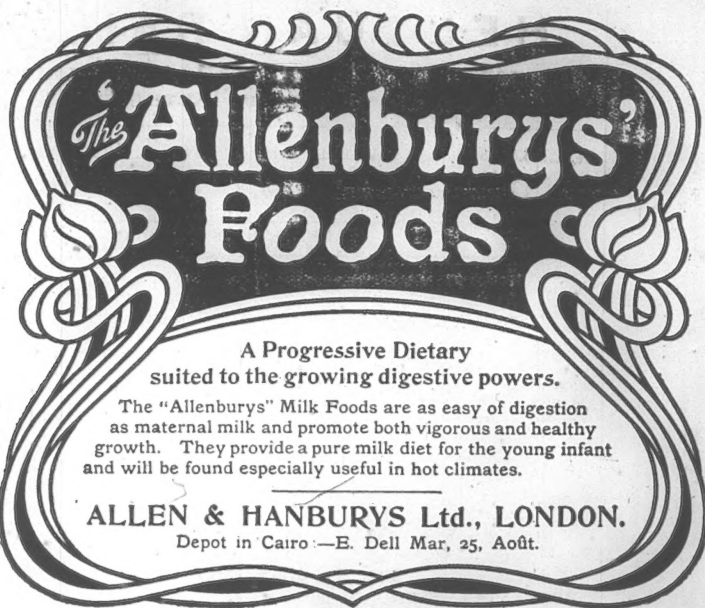
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**Victoria College.**

**SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.**

(Concluded.)

**ENGLAND'S PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION.**

Among the institutions upon which is stamped the distinctive hall-mark of the English genius there are none more unmistakably characteristic than the twin systems of collegiate education known respectively as the Universities and Public Schools. While the ancient Universities of Oxford and Cambridge proclaim the truth that a certain monastic discipline and seclusion are not incompatible with the modern spirit of free inquiry, the public schools may not unfairly be interpreted as a compromise between the purely intellectual advantages of a continental seminary and the healthy outdoor life of an English country home. If it be true that these institutions are, each of them, the results of compromise, it is not less true that each of them, though often and bitterly attacked, has known how to stand the test of time. The attacks made upon the Universities are historical; less familiar but hardly less persistent have been the attacks upon the public schools. "How," cried John Locke more than two hundred years ago, "how any one's being put into a mix'd herd of unruly boys, and there learning to wrangle at Trap, or rook at Span-farthing, fits him for civil Conversation or Business, I do not see." "Consciences in your generation are much too tender," objected a critic of Arthur Hugh Clough (himself a Rugby boy) "schoolboys' consciences too! As my old friend the Canon says of the Westminster students, 'They're all so pious.' It's Arnold's doing; he spoils the public schools." In Arnold's time, it seems, the public schoolboy was a Pharisee or a prig; in Locke's a bully and a cheat. Repulsed in these directions the attack has recently changed its front. Athleticism is the charge levelled at the Public Schools to-day, a charge which has found expression in the stirring language of a popular poet, who brands the present public schoolboy as little better than a "muddied oaf" or "flannelled fool." But in spite of flouts and jeers the public-school system is still alive, susceptible of modification as the case requires, but with vitality unimpaired.

**ENGLISH SCHOOLS IN EGYPT.**

The question, however, of interest to Englishmen in Egypt is not what is the latest line of attack directed against the public schools, but (admitting, as most Englishmen do, that the public schools are on the whole an influence for good) the question whether it is or is not advisable to introduce the system into a country of which the habits and institutions are so different from our own. Certain attempts to transport the public schools bodily to our colonies across the seas having failed to achieve at once the expected success, it has been somewhat hastily assumed that the public school system, indigenous to English soil, cannot possibly be naturalised in other lands. In a sense this doctrine is true. It is not enough to build a schoolhouse, surround it with a playground, appoint a headmaster and announce to the world "Here is your public school." Buildings, playground and headmaster there must be, but they cannot of their own virtue create the public school—the public school that is in spirit as well as in name.

**THE CRUX OF THE QUESTION.**

In what does this spirit consist? To this question it is difficult to give an adequate reply. The public school spirit cannot be created in a moment, for although the spirit animating the public schools is not and has not been always the same, it is yet largely the result of tradition. In some schools indeed the love of tradition and of traditional privileges is so strong as to hamper natural development, but the spirit which admirers of the system desire most to foster is the sense of individual responsibility by which all the members of the corporate body are inspired. Since there is nothing particularly English in the feeling known as *Esprit de corps*, it only remains to inquire what the public schools have done to give that sense of individual responsibility which they claim (and are sometimes allowed) to give.

**INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY.**

Individual responsibility, of course, is not a simple concept. Among its fruits are such manly virtues as resourcefulness in moments of difficulty, steadiness of purpose and self-control. "How far," says Lord Cromer in his last Report, "those qualities are the result of public school teaching and how far, on the other hand, the natural outcome of long established habits and traditions" may perhaps be a matter of opinion." To pretend that the qualities to which allusion is made are peculiar to English public schoolboys would indeed

be absurd, but it is not impossible to show that such qualities may at least be cultivated if they cannot be created. It is precisely this cultivation of individual responsibility that the public schools owe to Dr. Arnold by whom, in the opinion of many, the public schools themselves were somehow invented. What Dr. Arnold really did was to re-invent them and that by the creation of the monitorial system. Ideally the best education for a boy is to be brought up at home under his mother's care and with his father's eye upon him. Unhappily the circumstances of modern life render such care and watchfulness increasingly difficult. The father, absent all or most of the day, returns home tired at night; the mother harassed by the endless details of domestic management and social demands, gives way to an imperious child just at the moment when she ought to be most firm. In a word, long before the difficulties of higher instruction arise, home education in practice only too frequently breaks down. The sons and may be the daughters prove in effect the masters of the situation.

**WHAT ARE THE PARENTS TO DO?**

Accepting facts as they are and taking the line of least resistance they send their children to school, not only to be instructed but to be brought up in habits of punctuality, diligence and order. In taking this step, let it be clearly understood, parents wittingly delegate much of their authority to those who are to perform duties for which they themselves have no time. The boy or the girl is sent to the school not only to learn lessons but to learn manners—in the larger sense of the word—as well. During school hours the instruction and education of the children are henceforward in the hands of the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses. But what of those necessary hours when the boys and girls are resting or at play? For repose and recreation are now universally recognised as even more indispensable to the young than to the old. It is known to be as unwise as it is cruel to chain the children to the desk all day and—still worse—to burden them with endless tasks at night. The question therefore arises, how are children to be controlled during these invaluable hours of recreation and repose.

**FRENCH AND ENGLISH SYSTEMS.**

The choice lies between two systems; there is the French system of *surveillance* and even *espionnage*; and there is the English system in which the boys (for this is not the place to speak of girls) are left in some measure to control themselves. What boys do when left entirely to their own devices is better imagined than described. Their lawlessness and brutality in olden days incurred, as we have seen, the censure of Locke, and in more recent times the righteous anger of Thring, who was for nine years (1832-1841) an occupant of "Long Chamber" at Eton "with its seventy boys, locked up from 8 p.m. to the next morning, utterly without supervision and left entirely to themselves in the great bare dirty room in which they were supposed to live and did sleep." Five years earlier, in 1827, it had been prophesied by Dr. Hawkins, afterwards Provost of Oriel, that if Mr. Arnold were elected to the headmastership of Rugby he would "change the face of education all through the public schools of England." How he changed it has been told in the immortal story of Tom Brown. It has also been told by Dean Stanley who has analysed the institutions which Tom Brown so studiously described. "He determined to use and improve to the utmost the existing machinery of the Sixth form and of fagging; understanding, by the Sixth form, the thirty boys who composed the highest class; and by fagging, the power given by the supreme authorities of the school to the Sixth Form, to be exercised by them over the lower boys, for the sake of securing a regular government amongst the boys themselves, and avoiding the evils of anarchy; in other words, of the lawless tyranny of physical strength." Thus was the spirit of individual responsibility cultivated in those who by purely intellectual gifts had reached a certain position in the school. So strong was this sense of responsibility that the Rugby boys, like the "Westminster students" did not escape the shafts of a rather unkind satire. But we may well agree with the verdict of one of the best of them, Thomas Hughes, who says, "they may have been open to the charge of having old heads on young shoulders; I think they are and always were so long as I can remember; but so long as they have young hearts to keep head and shoulders in order, I for one must think this only a gain."

**THE MONITORIAL SYSTEM.**

It was the work of Arnold to create out of material unpromising enough the monitorial system. He too was among the first to see the power for good wielded by the assistant masters. "The practice

which owing to their lower salaries had before prevailed of uniting some parochial cure with their school duties was entirely abolished and the boarding houses as they respectively became vacant he placed exclusively under their care. The connexion thus established between the masters and the boys in the several houses he laboured to strengthen by opening in various ways means for friendly communication between them; every house was thus to be as it were an epitome of the whole school... Whatever in short he was in his own department, he wished them to be in theirs; whatever he felt about the supervision of the whole school he wished them to feel about that part of it especially committed to them." Besides the intellectual influence which every schoolmaster exercises or ought to exercise upon his pupils, there is or should be exerted a moral influence, not less invaluable, which finds its freest scope out of school. It is in exercising this influence upon character that English masters excel, and nowhere has this influence had happier results than in our great public schools. "I am deeply convinced" says Mr. Michael Sadler in a brilliant article on "The Unrest in Secondary Education in Germany and elsewhere" (and Mr. Sadler does not hesitate frankly to criticise whatever in his opinion is amiss). "I am deeply convinced that in many of the fundamental things which lie at the base of a manly education, the best traditions of our great English schools are beyond comparison the most valuable things existing in secondary education anywhere in the world." And again "No schoolmasters in the world lavish more time and thought and strength on the care of their pupils than the English secondary schoolmasters. On what may be called the pastoral side of their office they are beyond rivalry." In one word, it is the glory of masters as well as of boys to work individually with all their strength for the honour of the institution to which they are proud to belong.

**THE HOUSE SYSTEM.**

It was Arnold's wish that every house should be "as it were an epitome of the whole school." There seems to be no insuperable objection to an idea, for which in Arnold's day the psychological moment had not yet arrived, that the house should also be, if the phrase may be allowed, an epitome of the home. The house system as understood in England is of two very distinct types. There is the large boarding house in which the master lodges and boards the pupils at his own expense and at his own fees; and there is the hostel-system in which the boarding and lodging are undertaken by the school authorities, while the supervision is left in the hands of a house-master appointed for that purpose. Each system has its objections. Large boarding houses, the plums of the profession, are few, and those that keep them are often (however unjustly) attacked as keepers of hotels; the hostels on the other hand give those who preside over them endless work with little material reward. For reasons which it is not difficult to fathom, the hostel system which is more and more favoured by governing bodies is becoming more and more distasteful to assistant masters upon whose devotion such heavy calls are made. The profits of the hostel, it is true, help to fill the exchequer of the school, but the masters' pockets remain empty. It is not a lodging house they ask for but for a home. Every day good masters are more difficult to find, and when found there is little but hard work, slender salaries and uncertain tenure to encourage them to stay. Yet if there is one thing more than another closely bound up with the efficiency of a school, it is that there should be at least an element of permanence in the teaching staff. The welfare of the masters, after all, is inseparable from the welfare of the boys; it should not therefore be impossible to meet the requirements of the teachers as well as of the taught. The solution of the difficulty may perhaps be found in a system of small boarding-houses. By such an arrangement as is proposed, Egyptian boys might learn many a useful lesson from the example of English family life, while the masters would have everything to gain in being able at last to look upon the school as indeed their home.

**CONCLUSION.**

In directing the attention of members of the Committee to some of the various features which mark the English public schools, the headmaster asks their indulgence for the slightness of a sketch necessarily so brief. It has been his aim to show, however summarily, that the public school system (and it will be remembered he was instructed to work upon the lines of the English public schools) is an essentially English institution, that it is no new-fangled plan, that on the contrary it has stood the test of time, that it has been modified in the past and may be modified again, that it is or may be made a compromise between the school and the home, that the secret of its strength lies in the sense of individual responsibility animating the members of a corporate body, that this spirit has been cultivated partly among the boys themselves, partly through the influence of masters, and finally that this influence may perhaps best be exercised in small houses presided over by men who deserve some material reward for work which it is at once difficult and honourable to perform. It is hoped that such a sketch is not altogether out of place in the second annual report of VICTORIA COLLEGE, seeing that the enlargement of the school is now under the consideration of the Committee. The circumstances of the case demand that this enlargement shall be made in the interests of the school as well as of the day boys. What is to be done for each will be a question for the members of the Committee to decide. In making provision for the welfare of the assistant-masters they will be providing for the interests of both.

**THE HEADMASTER'S THANKS.**

In conclusion the headmaster again has the pleasant duty of expressing his thanks to the friends of VICTORIA COLLEGE, who have shown their interest in the school in various ways: to Lord Cromer; to Mr. Gould, Mr. Preston, Mr. Kingham and the other members of the Executive Committee; to Mr. Alderson, Dr. Morrison and Mr. P. W. Carver, for generous gifts; to the parents of his pupils, representative of whom are M. Ismail Bey Sirry, M. Victor Aghion, M. Habib Antonius, Mr. R. Haris, Mr. H. N. C. Suter, Dr. Valassopoulou and Dr. Faris Nimr (whose articles in the *Mokattam* are so widely read); lastly to his colleagues, who have borne more than their share in the burden and heat of the day.

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Municipalité d'Alexandrie

AVIS

La Municipalité d'Alexandrie met en adjudication la fourniture de charbon de terre bien criblé nécessaire à ses services pendant l'année 1905.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 80. Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau du Secrétaire Administratif où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

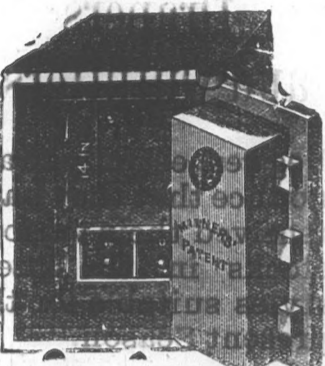
Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité ayant le 31 Janvier courant.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5h.p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: 'Commission pour la fourniture de charbon de terre'.

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis à la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 31 Janvier à midi.

L'Administrateur, (Signé) W. P. CHATAWAY Alexandrie, 18 Janvier 1905. 25268-3-1



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Alexandria General Produce Association

BULLETIN HEBDOMADAIRE.

Vendredi à midi, le 20 Janvier 1905.

COTON

Table with columns: ARRIVAGES, EXPORTATIONS, STOCK. Sub-columns: Angleterre, Continent, Total. Rows: Cette semaine, Même semaine 1904, A partir du 1 sept. 1904, etc.

GRAINES DE COTON TOURTEAUX

Table with columns: ARRIVAGES, EXPORTATIONS, Arrivages, Expor. Sub-columns: Angleterre, Continent, Total. Rows: Cette semaine, Même semaine 1904, A partir du 1 sept. 1904, etc.

Fèves

Table with columns: ARRIVAGES, EXPORTATIONS, Consommation locale, STOCK. Sub-columns: Saïdi, Béhira, Angleterre, Continent, Total. Rows: Cette semaine, Même semaine 1904, A partir du 1 sept. 1904, etc.

BLÉ

Table with columns: ARRIVAGES, EXPORTATIONS, Consommation locale, STOCK. Sub-columns: Saïdi, Béhira, Angleterre, Continent, Total. Rows: Cette semaine, Même semaine 1904, A partir du 1 sept. 1904, etc.

LENTILLES

Table with columns: Arrivages, Exportation, Arrivages, Exportation. Sub-columns: Ardebs. Rows: Cette semaine, Même semaine 1904, A partir du 1 sept. 1904, etc.

MAÏS

Table with columns: Arrivages, Exportation, Consommation locale, Arrivages, Exportation. Sub-columns: Ardebs. Rows: Cette semaine, Même semaine 1904, A partir du 1 sept. 1904, etc.

OLÉONS

Table with columns: Arrivages, Exportation, Consommation locale, Arrivages, Exportation. Sub-columns: Ardebs. Rows: Cette semaine, Même semaine 1904, A partir du 1 sept. 1904, etc.

PRIX DE LA MARCHANDISE DISPONIBLE.

Table with columns: Fair, Fully fair, Good fair, Good. Rows: Fair, Fully fair, Good fair, Good.

PRIX DES CONTRATS.

Table with columns: Oton Fully Good fair brown Janvier, Mars pr., Avril pr., etc.

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WEEKLY POSTAL TABLE. ALEXANDRIA OFFICE.

Table showing the days of despatch and arrival of the principal Foreign Mails from Monday, 23rd, to Sunday, 29th, January, 1905. (BOTH DATES INCLUSIVE.)

Large table with columns: COUNTRIES, MAIL PACKETS, ROUTES, DESPATCHES, ARRIVAL. Rows: EUROPE, AMERICA & WEST COAST OF AFRICA, GREECE, TURKEY, GREECE & SOUTHERN RUSSIA, SYRIA, MALTA, SUAKIN, JEDDAH, MESSOWA & HODEIDA, MESSOWA & ASSAB, INDIA, ADEN, CEYLON & AUSTRALIA, CEYLON, CHINA, JAPAN, ADEN, ZANZIBAR, DJIBOUTI, ADEN & EAST COAST OF AFRICA, DJIBOUTI & ADEN.

HELOUAN RAILWAY.

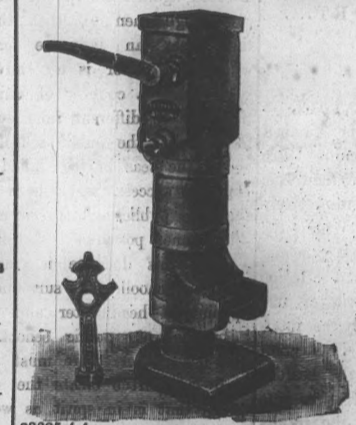
Table with columns: DÉPARTS DE BAB-EL-LOUK, DÉPARTS DE HELOUAN. Rows: Dép., Arr. with times.

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